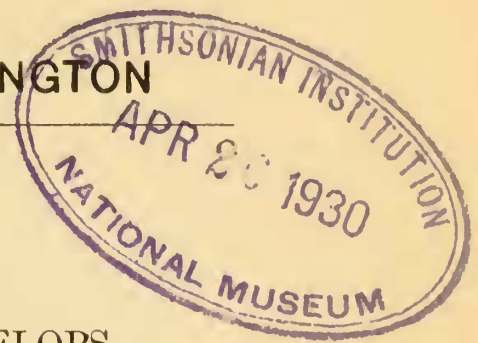


PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON



A NEW BAT OF THE GENUS *CÆLOPS*.

BY GERRIT S. MILLER, JR.

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A bat of the genus *Cælops* collected several years ago by Mr. Arthur de C. Sowerby in southeastern China was at first supposed to be a specimen of *C. robinsoni* Bonhote hitherto known from the Malay Peninsula and, perhaps, from the Philippine Islands;<sup>1</sup> but on more careful examination I find that it represents a distinct species, which may be known as:

*Cælops inflata*, sp. nov.

*Type specimen*.—Adult male (in alcohol), No. 238991, U. S. National Museum, collected near Yen-ping-fu, at altitude of 2000 feet, Fukien, China, April 7, 1922, by Arthur de C. Sowerby. Original number, 1277.

*Diagnosis*.—Like *Cælops robinsoni* Bonhote in general size, but tibia and foot larger and braincase conspicuously inflated.

*External characters*.—Externally there appears to be nothing to distinguish the animal from *Cælops robinsoni*. Some details of the structure of the nose leaf appear to be peculiar, particularly a greater length of the plates which extend forward beyond the upper lip; but these may be merely the result of differences in the condition of the material, both of the specimens of *C. robinsoni* having been dried.

*Skull*.—The skull differs from that of *Cælops robinsoni* in its much larger braincase; also, apparently, in more extreme narrowing of the interorbital region, and less sharp definition of the supranarial swellings on the rostrum. In the skull of the type and in the specimen of *C. robinsoni* from Port Swettenham, both of them adult males, the condylobasal length, zygomatic breadth and rostral breadth across supranarial swellings, are, respectively,

<sup>1</sup>In one of the last letters which I received from him Knud Andersen expressed the opinion that, in describing the genus *Chilophylla* from Mindoro (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 38, p. 395, August 19, 1910), I had renamed *Cælops*, and that so far as could then be determined there were no characters to separate the species "*Chilophylla hirsuta*" from Bonhote's *Cælops robinsoni*. With these conclusions I do not hesitate to concur; *Chilophylla* is certainly a synonym of *Cælops*; the specific status of "*C. hirsuta*" must remain uncertain pending the capture of more specimens.

the same for the two skulls. The dimensions of the braincase—length from deepest part of interorbital constriction, greatest breadth, and depth including auditory bullae—are: in *C. robinsoni*, 8.2, 6.4, 5.8, and, *C. inflata*, 9.2, 7.6, 6.4. The obviously greater projection of the braincase beyond the level of the zygomata is at once seen in anterior or superior view of the skull; its greater posterior projection is indicated by the total length: 14.3 in *C. robinsoni*, 15.1 in *C. inflata*.

*Teeth.*—The teeth are slightly larger than those of *Cælops robinsoni*, a feature more noticeable in the lower mandibular series. In form they show a few peculiarities which may prove to be of more than individual significance, namely: the lingual border of  $m^1$  and  $m^2$  is broader in proportion to the outer border than in *C. robinsoni*, and the hypocone is better developed; the cingulum is more conspicuous on the outer borders of the lower molars; the posterior lower premolar is larger and its length is greater in proportion to its height.

*Measurements.*—Head and body, 34 (29);<sup>1</sup> tibia, 15.0 (13.6); foot, 8.0 (6.2); forearm, 35.6 (34.2); thumb, 8.8 (8.2); third metacarpal, 27 (26); fourth metacarpal, 28 (27); fifth metacarpal, 29 (29); ear from meatus, 14 (14); greatest length of skull, 15.1 (14.3); condylobasal length, 13.0 (13.0); zygomatic breadth, 6.6 (6.6); rostral breadth, 3.6 (3.6); interorbital constriction, 1.6 (2.0); length of braincase, 9.2 (8.2); breadth of braincase, 7.6 (6.4); depth of braincase including auditory bullae, 6.4 (5.8); mandible, 8.8 (8.2); maxillary toothrow, 5.0 (4.8); mandibular toothrow, 5.6 (5.0).

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<sup>1</sup>Measurements in parenthesis are those of an adult male *Cælops robinsoni* from Port Swettenham, F. M. S. (No. 175000, U. S. National Museum).